

Fig. 1a

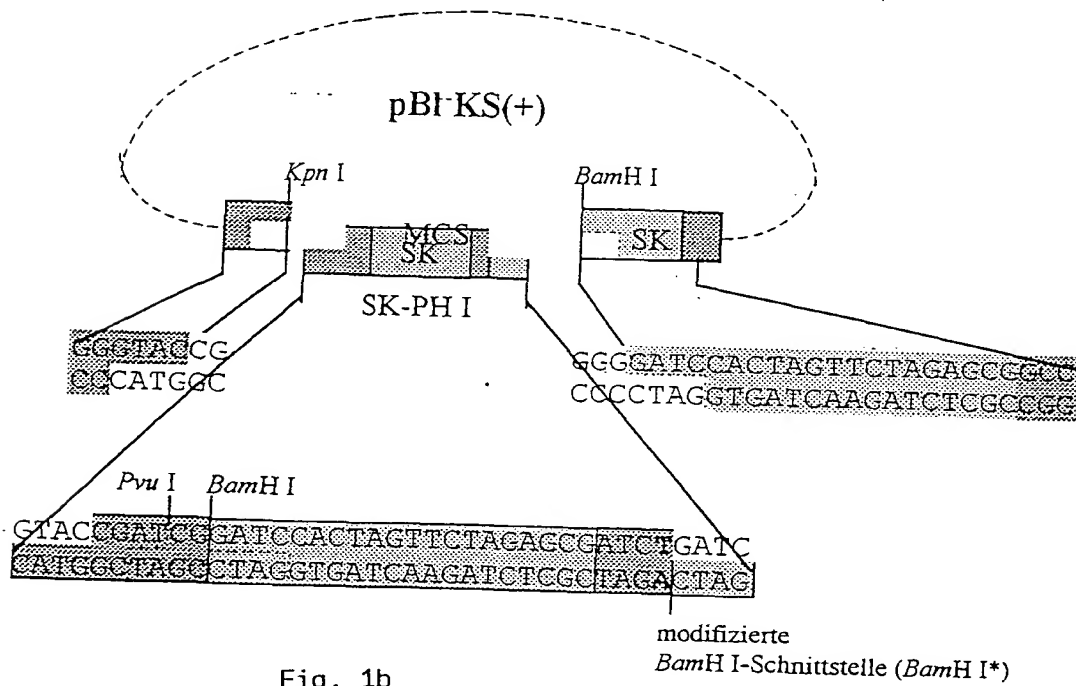


Fig. 1b

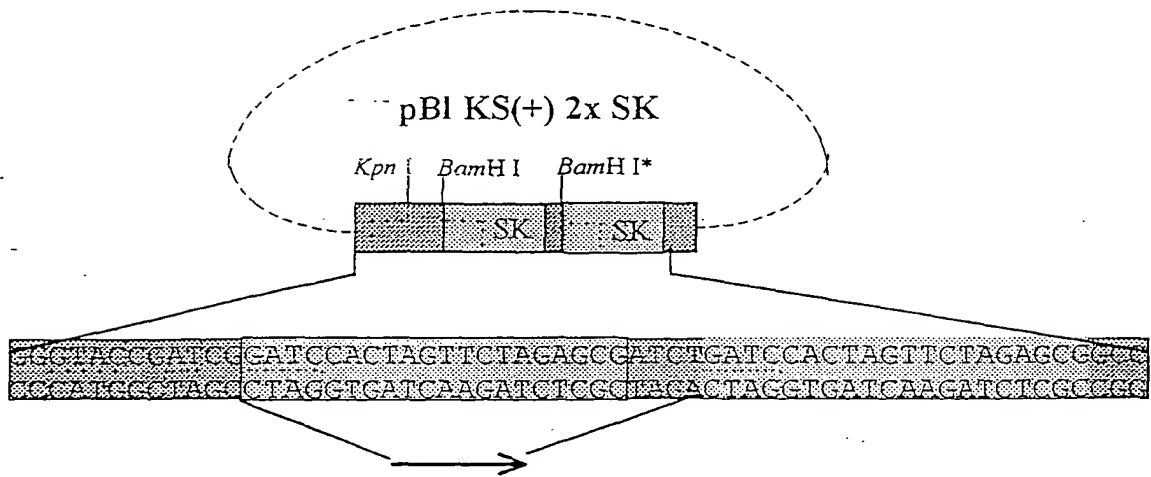


Fig. 1c

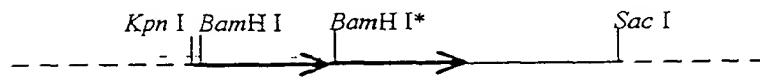


Fig. 1d

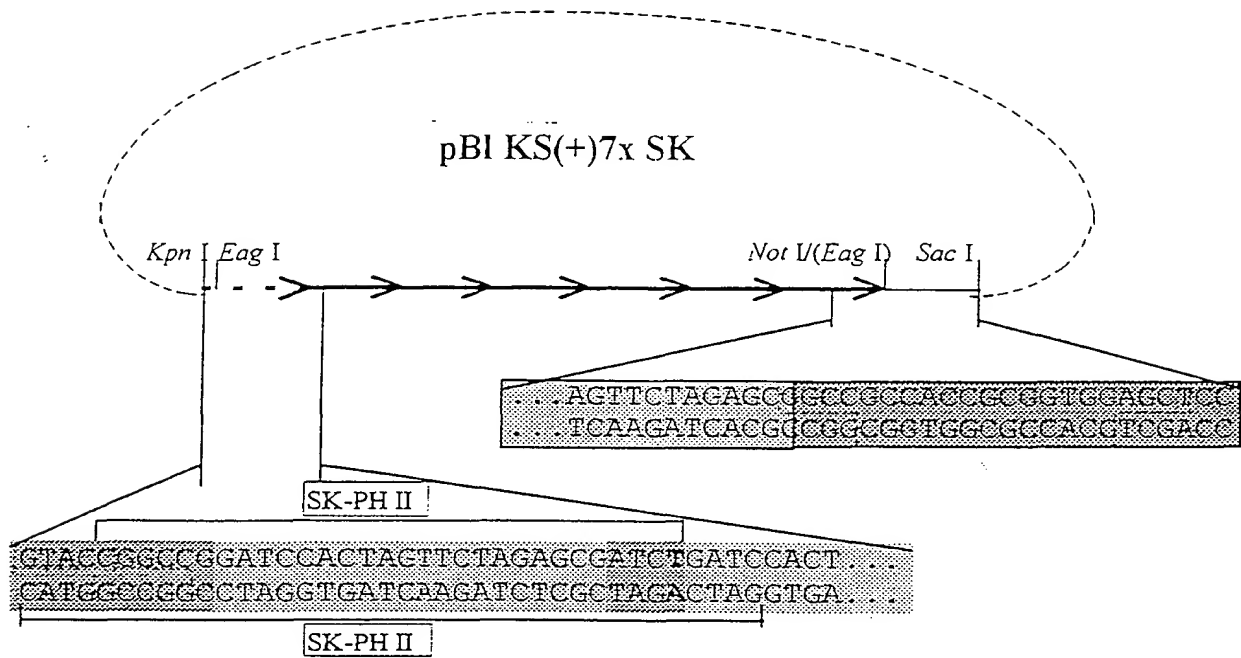
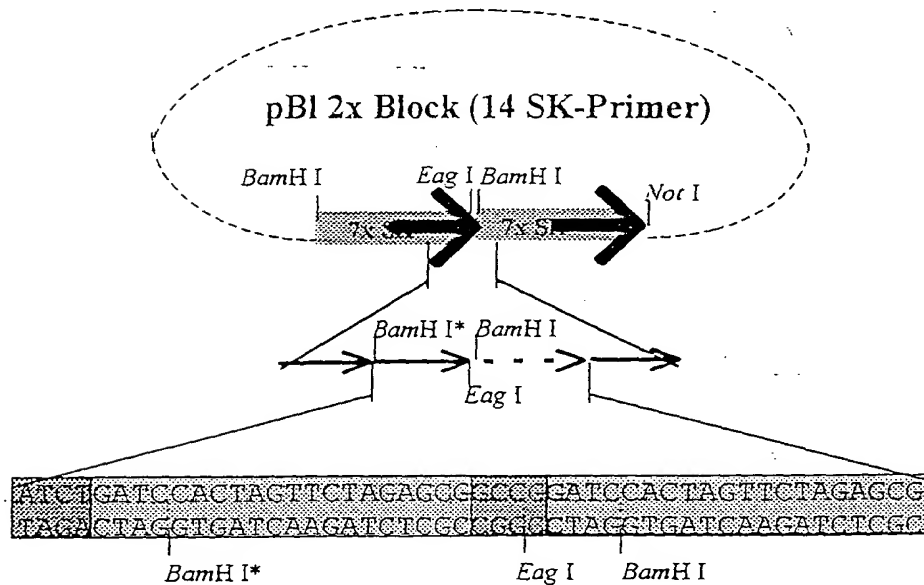
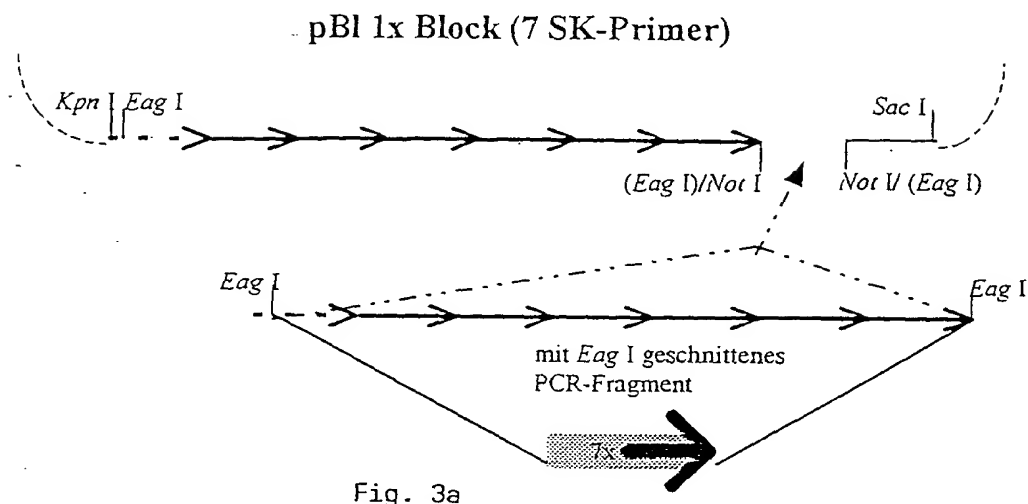


Fig. 2



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TCAAGATCTCGCTAGACTAGGTGATCAAGATCTCGCTAGACTAGGTGATCAAGATCTCGCTAGACTAGGTGATCAAGATC

AGCGATCTGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCGATCTGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCGGCCGGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCGATCT 240
TCGCTAGACTAGGTGATCAAGATCTCGCTAGACTAGGTGATCAAGATCTCGCCGGCCTAGGTGATCAAGATCTCGCTAGA

GATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCGATCTGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCGATCTGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCGATCTGATCCACT 320
CTAGGTGATCAAGATCTCGCTAGACTAGGTGATCAAGATCTCGCTAGACTAGGTGATCAAGATCTCGCTAGACTAGGTGA

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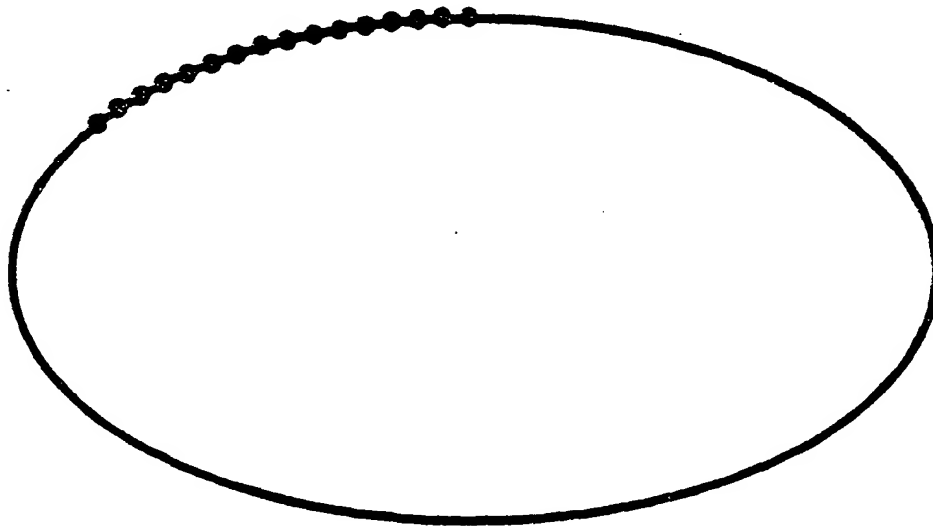
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Fig. 4

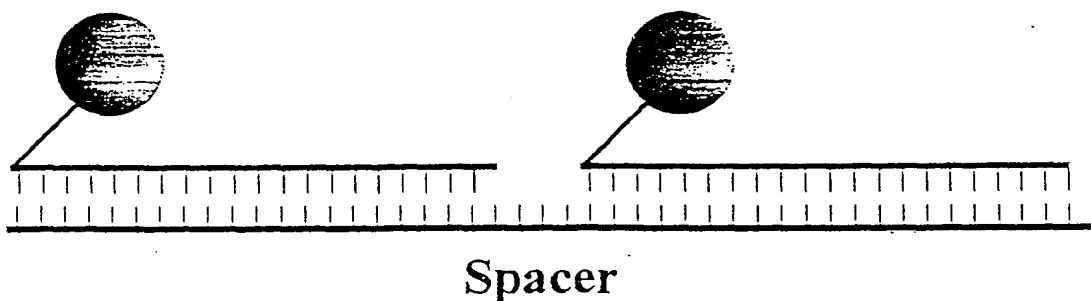
Schema des Markierungsexperimentes:

Übersicht:



Plasmid (blau) mit 16 repetitiven Sequenzen, an die der ESI-Marker (rot) bindet

Detail:



Der ESI-Marker (rot) ist an ein einzelsträngiges Oligonucleotid (grün) kovalent gebunden. Das Oligonukleotid assoziiert durch komplementäre Basenpaarung (Hybridisierung) mit den repetitiven Sequenzen des Plasmids (blau). Die repetitiven Sequenzen sind in diesem Beispiel 20 Nucleotide lang und durch einen Spacer von 4 Nucleotiden getrennt.

Fig. 5